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ROYAL ASIA

THE WEEK.

Monday, 13th October

IT is stated that the sickness among the Grenadier Guards at Bermuda has been greatly exaggerated and that only five cases and one death have occurred.

THE negotiations Between Great Britain and Italy relative to the the claim made by the latter Power to occupy Kassala have failed,

THE Admiralty have deputed Captain Moore of the Royal Navy to concert with the officers of Australian service regarding the defences of Albany and Torres Straits. Captain Moore sails for Australia on the 26th instant.

THE Grand Duke Nicholas, uncle of the Czar, who is suffering from cancer, went mad while commanding at the manoeuvres in Volhynia lately, and most painful scenes took place. His Highness had to be conveyed under restraint to his private estate in the steppes of the Don.

THE singular strategical ability displayed by the Emperor William during the manoeuvres in Silesia is considered by military critics to indicate that His Majesty is a Military genius of the highest promise. The skill he displayed in handling the cavalry division is specially praised.

AT the close of the manoeuvres the Emperor William, in the presence of the whole army, delivered a short speech, which, interpreted, meant that there was public satisfaction at the renewal of an alliance with Austria. He said that the fact that the Emperor of Austria and the King of Saxony did not consider the German army has deteriorated must be regarded as a pledge for the further continuance or existing treaties and military alliances.

THE remarks created some sensation, followed by enthusiastic demonstrations in honour of the Emperor Francis, who was deeply moved and declared that the admirable efficiency of the German army made him proud of his ally. He added that the freindship of the two nations and sovereigns would remain unshakeable.

HIS Highness Maharaja Sir Radha Prasad Singh Bahadur, K. C. I. E, of Damraon, has given Rs 500 to the fund raised in Ballia for the relief of the distress caused through the floods of the Gogra.

BOEHM, the sculptor, has been deputed to execute a colossal statue of Lord Reay for Bombay.

IT having come to light that some of the Municipal contractors on the regular and approved list of the Corporation are in the habit of picking and choosing work, and only undertaking contracts of the most remunerative description, leaving the less paying work to be done by the less favoured, the Chairman has ordered that contractors whose names are registered on the list in the drainage department are on no account to be allowed to select any particular work for themselves; but must in all cases undertake such work as is allotted to them, or withdraw their names from the approved list.

A NEW epidemic has, it is stated, made its appearance in a remote corner of Paris. It is a sort of infectious fever, described as partaking of diphtheria, cholera and small-pox. The disease is very rapid in its action, the patient often dying within forty-eight hours. The inhabitants of the district are convinced that the epidemic is the result of the infectious vapours arising from a quantity of earth which has recently been carted to a spot close by from an old cemetery.

A STATEMENT has recently gone the round of the papers, foreign as well as English, that the Queen is arranging for the publication of the correspondence of the Prince Consort with the late Emperor William (then Prince of Prussia), and the late Emperor Frederick. "We", says the (London) *Times*, "have authority for saying that this statement is wholly without foundation. Equally groundless is the report that the Duke and Duchess of Connaught are about to publish an account of their travels in India and elsewhere."

Tuesday, 14th October.

THE recent appointment of a Christian widow as a clerk in a State Railway office at Rawalpindi does not appear to have been kindly taken up by the higher Government authorities, as she is said to have been served with notice of termination of her services. By the terms of State Railway services, she had been required to sign an agreement to become a volunteer !

WHEREVER Prince Bismarck makes his appearance at Homburg he is received with cheers and overwhelmed with bouquets of flowers. These receptions have quite an international character, English gentlemen and ladies taking a very conspicuous part in them. But the Russian visitors, and even the few French people who are at Homburg, do not stand aloof. Among others who entertained him at dinner during his stay at Kissingen was the Duke of Edinburg, who (it is said) asked and obtained as a souvenir the long pipe the Prince had, as usual, smoked after dessert.

THE affairs of Portugal and her dependencies have been once more painfully prominent during the past few days, says the *Roman Chatholic Examiner*. 'At Lisbon another Ministry has gone down before the storm of unpopularity raised by the negotiations with England on the subject of African territory, and it is difficult to say where the present agitation is likely to end. With respect to the treaty itself which impartial lookers on have pronounced to be a most favourable one for Portugal, it is to be feared that recent events have rendered it impossible, or at least postponed its ratification indefinitely so as to perpetuate the ill-feeling existing between the two countries. Of the serious troubles which have overtaken the usually peaceful Portuguese dependency which lies in our neighbourhood it is as yet too early to speak with any certainty of being able to attribute them to their right source. All we can be sure of is that the Goanese authorities, imitating very closely the example of their Portuguese models have thought fit to interfere with the liberty of both parliamentary and municipal election, and that the latest instance of such interference has unexpectedly ended in bloodshed. But whether the calamitous event be directly attributable to the bungling of the authorities, or whether on the other hand the violent measures adopted were forced upon them by the action of the indignant electors is a question which cannot at present be easily determined.'

THE Government of the Punjab has issued very strict instructions to the Deputy Commissioner and the railway authorities at Peshawar that all consignments of arms and ammunition received at that station for His Highness the Amir of Afghanistan should be opened, examined and compared with the export license before they are allowed to be removed from the railway premises. The District Superintendent of police will be personally charged with the examination of such packages. This is certainly a wise precaution.

AN Indian lad, aged nine, is in custody at Jubbulpore, charged with having buried alive his younger brother, aged three. It is stated that the latter was in the ground four days when he was discovered by some boys grazing cattle. The prisoner, it seems, admits having buried his brother and states that he and his brothers were orphans : he had to beg for a living, and as he could not take the youngster about with him he thought much trouble would be saved by burying him.

THE London correspondent of the *Times of India* writes :—" Already there are plans being made for the poor young Prince Albert Victor. He is to make a 'progress' in South Wales, and to open a bridge and lay a foundation-stone. He is by no means well, and looks thinner than ever. What a terrible bore all this ceremony will be to him feeling more or less indisposed all the time. I hear that he is not allowed to take any violent exercise, and must give up all hunting when the season comes. I trust there is nothing wrong with his heart."

A PROPOSAL is now on foot to re-value the entire Durbhunga district under Section 12 of the Cess Act. The proposal, as understood, is to be effected in April next.

Wednesday, 15th October.

AGAIN the story is being revived that Prince Bismark will visit England in the autumn. The story has this justification (says the London correspondent of the *Manchester Courier*), that the Prince is still keenly desirous of seeing the Scotch heather bloom, that Lord Rosebery is as anxious as ever to receive the distinguished ex-Chancellor, and that his lordship, while not entirely sanguine of the arrival of the Prince, is proceeding with his arrangements for his reception.

A FINANCIAL Commission has been appointed to study the means of increasing the revenues of the Porte.

FOUR thousand two hundred and fifty eight ounces of gold were obtained from the Mysore mine last month, and fourteen hundred and twenty one ounces from Nundidrong.

THE question of land communicaton between Bengal and Burma has scarcely passed out of its initial stage, though in the ensuing cold weather it is likely that considerable progress will be made towards arriving at a conclusion. The three Local Governments most directly concerned—Bengal, Assam and Burma—have not yet been able to say which should be the main line of communication, and until more complete surveys have been made for the Lushai Hills they can only suggest the roads on the maps. There are advocates of the route to the far north; others favor the Manipur line; others are sanguine that a practical alignment will be yet found across the hills to the south of the Demagiri-Haka road; while a few weeks ago the claims to consideration of the Aeng Pass and the Chinbak routes, were brought to notice. The Survey Officer must be the final authority on the subject, for he alone can say whether a road or railway can be built. He and his officers will have a busy time before them a month or two hence, and their reports when furnished should be of the highest interest.

MR. AND MRS. LITTLEDALE, the intrepid travellers, who have made a journey from Central Asia over the Pamir to Yasin and Gilgit have arrived at Simla.

WE regret to state that the ill-feeling between Mahomedans and Hindus at Aligarh has become so pronounced that the Lieutenant-Governor has felt compelled to interfere in the interests of the peace of the community. The Lieutenant-Governor has directed the Commissioner of the Division to convey to the leading citizens of both races his strong disapprobation of the existing state of affairs. In particular His Honour severely censures the conduct of those citizens who while claiming to be men of education and enlightenment, have yet made it their business to embitter the controversy; and he requires that the names of such as persevere in this course should be handed up in order that they may be struck off the durbar list. The ring-leaders will further be reminded that they will be held responsible in the fullest degree should any breach of the peace occur.

THE following letter, headed "Christianity and Mahommedanism," appears in the *Standard* :—"I have read with interest your remarks on the sentiments of Mahomedans in reference to the representation of their religious tradition by writers of the West. Surely it is in the interest of the common civility of the great Empire to which we belong that this subject should be more intelligently studied by Englishmen. Since the time of Pococke how little advance has been made in this direction ! Englishmen have repeatedly attempted the translation of the *Koran*; yet none of the extant versions in our language conveys a correct idea of the relations of El Islam to the Christianity of the Church. Were that relation examined with thorough critical impartiality a flood of light would be thrown upon the obscure past, out of which the culture of both great systems has sprung. A mosque was not long ago erected on English ground. And should the Moslems send learned men to us, with a view to clear away the errors and prejudices which have descended from the Middle Ages, and to enlighten us on the origin of their religious system, they should surely obtain a respectful hearing from all cultivated people, and the gain to knowledge and humanity would in the end be great."

Thursday, 16th October.

THE Czarewitch has abandoned his intended visit to Constantinople, as it is supposed he fears cholera which is prevalent there. It is also rumoured that His Imperial Highness will abandon his journey to the East, since the Czarina dreads a prolonged parting from him.

THE new through telegraph line from Bombay to Calcutta *via* the Bengal-Nagpur Railway will be opened on the 1st of April.

To obtain a light instantly without the use of matches, without the danger of setting things on fire, is an easy matter. Take an oblong vial of the clearest of glass, put into it a piece of phosphorus about the size of a pea; upon this pour some pure olive oil heated to the boiling point, the bottle to be filled about one-third full: then cork tightly. To use the light remove the cork, allow the air to enter, and then recork. The whole empty space in the bottle will then become luminous, and the light obtained will be a good one. As soon as the light becomes dim, its power can be increased by opening the bottle and allowing a fresh supply of air to enter. In very cold weather it is sometimes necessary to heat the vial between the hands to increase the fluidity of the oil, and one bottle will last all winter. The ingenious but old-fashioned contrivance may be carried in the pocket, and is used by the watchmen of Paris in all magazines where explosive or inflammable materials are stored. Was not our *Chukmuki* more simple, more easy to handle, and less expensive too?

MR. FORTESCUE PORTER, Secretary to the Commission appointed to inquire into the condition of the Police in the North-West Provinces and Oudh, is now at Naini Tal where he has been in consultation with Colonel Menzies, Inspector General of the Punjab Police, with the view of ascertaining whether there is anything to be learnt from the system of police organisation and training in vogue in the Punjab. Judging from the statistics of crime in that Province for the past few years, the police organisation has not been particularly fruitful in good results; but however defective the systems may be, there is always the chance that a comparison suggests the evolution of a better. So far as the examination of witnesses is concerned, the Naini Tal Commission has now covered about two thirds of the ground, and the examining members remain in Naini Tal to compare and discuss the evidence already collected till about the 20th October, when they will set out to tackle the remaining districts; which are the largest and most important. The work, it is expected, will be concluded about the end of December, and the Secretary's report will probably be submitted to the Government some time in March. Altogether the evidence of some five hundred witnesses will have to be digested, and as the points dealt with are of great variety and complexity, the resultant report will be a work of no small difficulty and of capital interest. Some of the native witnesses, by the way, are draconian in their reforming zeal; one of them, who was recently examined, suggesting that promotion should be by merit solely, and that all who measured forty-five inches round the waist should be debarred the service. If this latter proposal were adopted, it is to be feared that a good many inspectors and sub-inspectors, would at once disappear.

A NATIVE gentleman at Hyderabad has received a letter from Mrs. Cates, the local Secretary of the Liverpool Moslem Society, in which the lady states that there are now in that city no less than twenty-five gentlemen and five ladies who have embraced Islam. Mrs Cates asks for support to carry on the work of converting the English nation to Mahomedanism; and the leading moulvies at Hyderabad, in response to her appeal, have opened a subscription list for that object. The President of the Society is Mr. W. N. Quilliam, B. A., a solicitor of Liverpool, who has published a pamphlet entitled—"The Faith of Islam."

THE India Office as a money lender is referred to in an English paper. A subaltern going to India from England is allowed to borrow from the India Office an advance of 65*l*. The loan is repayable in five equal monthly instalments. For the purpose of repayment the rupee is fixed at 1s. 5d., the total to be repaid being 917-10-4 rs. But at the present moment, the rupee is 1s. 8½d. and it is still rising. The subaltern, therefore, who is repaying his advance at the present rate of exchange will pay the Government, *Truth* says, 78*l*. at the least, and possibly more. Thirteen pounds is thus exacted on a loan of 65*l*. for six months, which represents interest at the rate of 40 per cent. per annum.

Friday, 17th October.

"THE Chinese," says Lord Wolseley, "are the coming nation. The Chinese will, I think, overrun the world. The battle of Armageddon will take place between the Chinese and the English-speaking races. There will be, I assume, another war between France and Germany, and it will be about the bloodiest war or series of wars which we have seen in Europe. But some day, a great General, or law-giver, will arise in China, and the Chinese, who have been motionless for three centuries, will begin to progress. They will take to the profession of arms, and then they will hurl themselves upon the Russian Empire. Before the Chinese armies—as they possess every military virtue, are stolidly indifferent to death, and capable of inexhaustible endurance—the Russians will go down. Then the Chinese armies will march westward. They will overrun India, sweeping us into the sea. Asia will belong to them, and then, at last, English, Americans, Australians, will have to rally for a last desperate conflict. So certain do I regard this that I think one fixed point of our policy should be to strain every nerve and make every sacrifice to keep on good terms with China. China is the coming Power."

THE following is the most remarkable and most determined suicide that has probably ever been recorded. A young man only twenty-four years of age, first of all jumped over London Bridge into the river, but was rescued by some lightermen and dragged into a barge; he broke from his rescuers, and again threw himself into the river, when he was picked up in a dying condition by the Thames Water Police. It was no less than three-quarters of an hour before the Surgeons at Guy's Hospital could restore animation. The Jail Chaplain, after a remand, was sent to the poor wretch, but on the night he was in prison he secreted in his bed a hand basin from usual stand, containing only three pints of water, and plunging his face into this he deliberately suffocated himself. It is doubtful if so determined a suicide has ever been recorded.

A CIRCULAR letter issued by the Simla Committee of the Uncovenanted Service states that, as the Parliamentary enquiry is now completed, the question which now arises is whether the organisation of the Association should be continued. Measures have been suggested which will go a considerable way in redressing the grievances, though they fall very short of the concessions the Services considered they had an equitable claim to. The letter points out that the opinion of the Select Committee that no distinction be drawn between the pension and leave rules of Natives and Europeans, cannot be acted upon for a considerable time, as the report of the Public Service Commission recommends that pay, furlough rules, and pensions for Native and Europeans be determined on a distinct basis.

UNDER the circumstances it is thought to be imprudent to break up the organisation while such questions are undecided, but the circumstances having changed, and the Committee in London having assumed to itself an independence of action which has not been satisfactory to the members of the Association in India, it is now proposed that the headquarters be removed to India, and that, instead of maintaining a separate Committee in England, a professional representative or agent should be employed who would, of course, be entirely under the orders of the Indian Central Committee.

BAMBOO charcoal is said to give off more heat than the best coke, and to require less blast,

THE number of newspapers, published in all countries, is estimated at 41,000, 24,000, appearing in Europe. Germany publishes the largest number of newspapers in Europe,

THE Bhownagar subjects charged with complicity in the recent defamations have been divided into two classes; the first includes six members of well-known families, and the Durbar has decided to investigate the charges against them by a committee consisting of Mr. Proctor Sims, the Dewan and Mr Dosobhoy Framjee, C. S. I, late second Presidency Magistrate of Bombay. The four other accused will be put on their trial in the Huzur Court.

HERE is another instance of Parsi liberality. At the performance, on Monday last, of the third day's funeral ceremonies in connection with the death of the widow of Mr. Hormusjee Bomonjee Setna, the relations of the deceased set apart a sum of Rs. 26,000 to form the nucleus of a sund for the relief of helpless Parsi widows in Bombay.

THERE is much uneasiness among the Anglo-Indian community about the delay that is being made to give effect to the decision in connection with the charge in the overland postal rates.

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Saturday, 18th October.

A SENSATIONAL case of concealed treasure belonging to a family in Hughli has come to an end after a protracted hearing of two years. The plaintiff in the case, who is a youth of nineteen, had instituted a partition suit against his uncles, giving his share at Rs, 5000; but his widowed mother mentioned rumours of immense wealth hidden in the family house, in consequence of which a search was made by order of the court, when the bailiff discovered gold to the value of two lakhs of rupees in earthen jars, some underground and some in walls and cavities. Many jars had however, it is alleged, been removed beforehand. The plaintiff's share was largely swelled by the discovery.

THE Nizam's Government imported last year the requisite machinery for the manufacture of postcards, but it is only in a recent notification that it is notified that these useful little missivers are now on sale at the different post offices in the dominions at a quarter anna each.

THE *Overland Mail* writes:—"We learn that Sir Steuart Bayley's appointment to succeed Sir E R.C. Bradford in the Secretaryship of the Political Department has created some feeling in the India Office. It is said that some of the older experienced Members of Council regard with anything but favour the idea of appointing an ex-Lieutenant-Governor to a mere secretaryship, an opinion which obviously relates to policy, and does not imply any objection to the fitness of the distinguished civilian whom Lord Cross has selected for the post. Still it is remarked that Sir E. Bradford was brought from India to fill this important position because of his exceptional political experience and his wellknown qualities, but it is argued that the new Political Secretary, whose great ability is unquestioned, has had no knowledge of the Political Department beyond that acquired during the twelve or thirteen months when he was Resident at Hyderabad. That however is a matter as to which it is clear that the Secretary of State must act on his responsibility; the sorest point in the business in the view of the Home officials is the supersession for a second time of the gentleman who has for ten years held the Post of Assistant-Secretary, and lately received the C.I.E. as a recognition of his services. Lord Randolph Churchill had created a precedent for the raising of the Assistant Secretary to the chief post, and it was expected the precedent would have been followed in the case of Mr. Edmund Neel, whose claims were, we believed, strongly supported by Sir E. Bradford and other influential officials. It is suggested that if men on the Home Staff are baulked in this way of their legitimate prizes by returned civilians, first-class men will boycott the India Office, and unquestionably there is a strong feeling among the present Staff that a grave injustice has been done to a man of exceptional merit" There are more things in heaven and earth than are dreamt of in journalistic philosophy

A FIRE broke out in the store rooms of the Madras Harbour Trust Office Monday and Tuesday night and made considerable progress before it was discovered. The police, and the military, and the railway fire engines were taken to the spot and succeeded in preventing the fire from spreading to the Albert Victor Hotel and Messrs. Dymes & Co.'s offices on either side. But the whole of the Harbour Trust Office was destroyed with all its contents. The cause of the fire is unknown yet.

HER MAJESTY the Queen-Empress is now more feeble, and moves more slowly than she did last year. She proposes to visit Germany next spring.

RUSSIAN influenza, says a correspondent, is again making its appearance in London. The cases reported, so far, have not been of an acute character, but the symptoms have all the characteristics of the epidemic of last winter.

THE head of the Russian Expedition to Thibet reports that he ascended the Thibetan highlands in May, but was compelled by cold and want of water to return to the Kashgar Valley.

IN a letter, which a correspondent received by last mail from Lord Reay, the late Governor of Bombay says:—"Our interest in Bombay is as keen as ever; how could it be otherwise after all the great kindness we received?

SIR EVELYN BARING and Sir Francis Grenfell were to visit Naples lately to assist Lord Dufferin in his negotiations with the Italian Government, in reference to the delimitation of the frontier between Egyptian and Italian territory on the Red Sea coast.

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The Hindoo Patriot

MONDAY, OCTOBER 20, 1890.

THE HEALTH SOCIETY ON LEPROSY.

THE Health Society deserves every credit for being incessantly active about what it supposes to be of interest of the community at large. Its first letter on Leprosy we took occasion to notice in this paper at some length. The second is of the same tenor. The Society is displeased with the Viceroy and Governor-General of India for his unwillingness to rush to legislation without full information. The idea of the Society is that it is a cowardly proceeding; and, sooth to say, it is by no means indicated by any strong determination. There is no reason to be backward with such an adjutant as the Health Society at the back. It is ready at all times with the learned lore of ages. The Society is of opinion that we have ample information to justify legislation, and with a view to compulsory isolation it gives extracts of Dr. Carter in Norway and Dr. Cunningham in several districts of Bengal to demonstrate that we have ample information to come to a conclusion. But as usual some people do not see what others see very clearly, and often, the same facts lead to different conclusions. In the present instance it is obvious that the reports alluded to above have been and are before the Government of India, and still the Society thinks we may legislate on the assumption that Leprosy is contagious and infectious; and the Government thinks that as far as its information goes it is not so. Yet the former professes to be quasi-scientific and the latter acts upon its official advisers. Ordinary mortals will think that the Government has better grounds for its action than the Society. But the Society is averse to losing time in its benevolent exertions. Our wag in this case is of opinion that the advice is due to personal motives: grovelling fear or the determination to do something to memoralize its existence. True it is that in most cases, even in social matters, the world has been governed by one or the other cause. The rich have the power to legislation, and in most cases they subserve the causes of the rich as against the poor. This is what reminds us of the Biblical parable of Dives and Lazarus. The proposition is to have a law to deprive poor men of their rights of equity, justice and personal liberty in order to provide against the fears of Dives and his children. In a case like this Lord Landsdowne says—"Wait till you can point out that Lazarus or his children are in any way ill or dangerous to Dives or his children before you ostracise or altogether deprive the poor of his natural rights of personal liberty." But that is cowardly. The Society insists on the law of ostracism first. Moses in the Biblical Law ordained fire as the only relief for lepers. The Hindu lawgivers came to some thing very near the same, and the Mahomedans were not much better. With such examples to guide it our Society would not hesitate a moment on the subject. The law must necessarily imply that the sufferers are poor people and what cares our society for a few hundred thousands being outlawed for the supposed good of Dives and his children? The outlawing involves life-long solitary imprisonment, the deprivation of the society of wives, children, relatives and friends, and the loss of buying relief by any property because there will be no opportunity for earning or spending money well under the confinement of a leper jail. To most patients this would be a great deal worse than death. We venture to think that most sufferers would prefer death to such imprisonment. We have to say very little on the abstract right of any Government to punish its subjects for being ill. The Health Society, on the analogy of Lunatic Asylums for persons who are incapable of judging between right and wrong and would be dangerous to society at large, justifies this. But we cannot for a moment believe an analogy between lunatics and lepers, between the insane and the sane. Our wag at this juncture comes to the rescue of the Society. He holds that other causes besides insanity have justified life-long imprisonment, The Great Napoleon in cases involving political consideration did not hesitate to go a step further. He justified sane men being put to death for politico-economic considerations At Jaffa he put to death upwards of three hundred patients in a hospital lest they should fall into the hands of his enemies. This was necessary for the safety of his army. And why should not men who are incurably diseased and would be a dead weight on the community be got rid of by some anæsthetic process? It would take away men who are no longer able to mix in society and whose lives are loathsome and burdensome. It would not only be useful in removing present evil but would be preventive of evil in the future. There would be no leprosy in the country if they be all killed off out-right at first. And after all this will only be hastening what we anticipate by the slow process, which is now recommended, of life-long segregation.

It is not to be denied that as a "working hypothesis" the contagiousness of Leprosy has been in accordance with public opinion ever so long, but must equally be admitted that it is not a sound one. It is open to great objections of confounding the healthy with the diseased. It is well-known that half the numbers of lepers are not lepers in truth, but subject to white maculi on the skin. These albinoids have been invariably included amongst lepers, but the doctors invariably hold that they are not lepers. Then there are various skin-diseases, ulcers and sloughings which assume the loathsome forms of leprosy, but are due to the abuse of mercury and to syphilitic diseases. These come under the same category, if strictly defined. They will falsify 50 per cent; and even after the strictest enquiry the danger to the non-lepers to be outlawed as lepers will be imminent. But what do we care about these many hundred beggars driven to the Leper Asylum? They would be no loss to the world at large. Dives would not feel the evil in the least, and he will have the less annoyance of beggars in the streets which are an eye-sore to him. In these respects our wag's theory about doing away with lepers through an anæsthetic agency meets the requirements of the thing most effectually. The sum total of the disease in the country will be reduced, if not to a nil, to a very small proportion. Leprosy is not like fever or other sporadic diseases epidemic, and when the present race of lepers is done away with the cases to be met with must be small indeed.

We have all along written under the impression that the dispute is one that is due entirely to the wishes of Dives as against Lazarus, and this is strongly evidenced by the letters which some Lords, Bishops and other great men have written to the Viceroy on the subject of Leprosy. They know well that in a purely professional question they have no *locus standi*, and strictly speaking can count for nothing, but it is believed that the weight of their great names will add an adventitious influence to the subject and leave the question to be decided by the weight of influential names instead of by the cogency of the arguments and proofs that may be brought forward. The young fox, who was running away from Government officers out on duty for the impressment of camels, when ridiculed for a groundless fear said:—"Fools, I know that they are impressing camels and I am only a fox, but fools, do you know what would save me if my enemies allege that I am only a young camel?" Our interest in the matter is of the same kind. We belong to the genus Lazarus and we try to save ourselves from all harms that threaten us of the race of Lazarus. Above all, we hold personal liberty as a matter of the highest consideration, and cannot barter it for the sake of "a working hypothesis."

THE INCOME TAX.

II.

WE have in a previous issue briefly noticed the letters which the Government of India in the Finance Department have addressed to the Chamber of Commerce and to the British Indian Association upon the subject of the Income-Tax and its administration; but the question is so important that it demands a more extended consideration. Both the Chamber and the British Indian Association urged with great force that the tax is not at all suited to a country like India, and, in support of the position taken up by them, pointed out that, after thirty years of official efforts under many and various disguises, the Government has failed to make such a tax acceptable to the people, fair in its incidence or reasonably remunerative. The Government of India have thus met these objections:—"The statement that the tax is unsuitable because the Government has not succeeded in making it acceptable to the people appears to the Government of India to require qualification. No taxation of which the burden comes home directly to those who pay it can be said to be acceptable to such persons. The question is not whether the tax is popular with those who pay it, but whether it is just in principle and fair in application. As to the justice of the principle, there is no room for difference of opinion. As to the fairness of the assessment, the chief shortcomings were due originally to the novelty of the tax, to the difficulty of obtaining information regarding the incomes of the persons assessed, and to the changes from income to license tax, from license to certificate tax, and from certificate to income tax again, which were made in the period ending in 1871. These changes were a source of perplexity to the more illiterate classes who were also harassed by the want of fixity in the rate, by the low limits of taxable income, and by the inefficiency, and in some cases the misconduct of the assessing agency. These features of the tax as it existed in former years have for the most part disappeared. The form of taxation has lost its novelty; a considerable amount of information regarding the incomes of the trading classes has been accumulated, changes in the character of the tax are no longer made; the rate of assessment which was fixed in 1886, and the minimum of taxable income have remained unaltered; and the assessing agency has been greatly improved. The specially objectionable features to which discontent and hostility to the tax are in great part due have, therefore, ceased to exist."

We readily admit that the question to be considered is not whether the income-tax is popular with those who pay it, but whether it is just in principle and fair in application. This "odious" impost, no doubt, looks quite unobjectionable on paper. It can be and has often been supported on the ground that it reaches well-to-do people who can pay it; yet nothing can be more unwise than to ignore the very serious disadvantages associated with the levying of a direct tax in India. The income-tax, we must not forget, was unequivocally condemned by three successive Indian Finance Ministers. The practical objections to the tax, as distinguished from the theoretical arguments that may be adduced in its favour have been over and over again stated clearly in these columns. Those who are fully acquainted with the circumstances of India are unanimous in saying that direct taxation is not suited to it. Thirty years' experience has conclusively shown that while the financial result of a direct tax in this country is comparatively small, the hardship, harassment, annoyance and oppression are much too great to justify it. This is the first time that the issue as to the comparative merits of direct and indirect taxation in India has been raised. The question has, indeed, been more or less before the public since the time of Mr. James Wilson, the first Finance Minister of India. As an English financier he was necessarily unacquainted with the practical objections to the Income-tax as distinguished from its theoretical excellence, and unhappily, he did not live long to acquire a knowledge of the country and its people. But after seeing the operation of the Income-tax for six months, Lord Canning declared in emphatic terms that, instead of imposing such irritating imposts in India, he would prefer to reduce the army. This declaration, be it remembered, was made by a Governor-General in whose time the Indian Empire has been shaken to the centre by the hurricane of the Sepoy revolt. Mr. Samuel Laing, than whom an abler and more thoughtful financier has never perhaps taken charge of the Indian Exchequer, regarded the Income-tax "as bad and obnoxious a mode of raising revenue as it is

possible to imagine in a country like India." He said:—"I think that for an Oriental country, and with the Eastern habit of mind, any tax which imposes inquisition into individual means is attended with innumerable evils which are little felt in a country like England." This is the language of genuine statesmanship. Both Mr. Laing and Sir Charles Trevelyan who succeeded him, were strongly opposed to direct taxation. The next Finance Minister, Mr. Massey, who found it impossible to make the two ends meet without imposing a License tax, candidly confessed that the problem of taxation was very difficult in India, and that a scheme of direct taxation would answer here. Next came Sir Richard Temple and from that time the Punjab element has been ascendant in the Cabinet. Indeed, since the Viceroyalty of Lord Lawrence the financial policy of the Government of India has been solely guided by Sir John Strachey, with the exception of a period of four years when the strong hand of Lord Northbrook held reins of power. Sir John succeeded in instilling into the minds of Lord Lawrence, Lord Mayo and Lord Lytton, who had proved apt pupils at his hands, his doctrinaire views of direct taxation. The whole country, however, rang with a universal chorus of dissatisfaction and indignation when the Income-tax was raised to 3½ per cent. in the time of Lord Mayo. His Lordship was then convinced that taxation in India could not be regarded as simply a financial question, but that it involved political consequences of the gravest moment. Lord Mayo perceived his error, and the very next year his Lordship reduced the rate of the Income-tax, and at the same time recorded an emphatic minute to the effect that direct taxation might prove a source of political danger, and that the Government should, therefore, avoid that dangerous game. Lord Northbrook who did not place himself under the baneful influence of Strachineity, and who himself is a financier of high authority, realised the gravity of the situation in India, and found that serious discontent had been produced among all classes, European and Native, by the constant increase of taxation which had for years been going on. His Lordship immediately on assuming charge of the Government of India set on foot an enquiry into the comparative merits of direct and indirect taxation in this country. The consensus of opinions collected by Lord Northbrook was against direct taxation, and his Lordship did not hesitate to repeal the Income-tax to the great satisfaction of the public. But unfortunately for the people of India Sir John Strachey again became a member of the Cabinet, and took charge of the Exchequer. As a pedantic theorist and doctrinaire, he has always been strongly in favour of direct taxation and with Lord Lytton at the head of affairs he found no difficulty in undoing the good work of the past administration. The Government of India rightly say that the present Income-tax is a development and extension of the license taxes which were imposed by Sir John Strachey in 1878. The ostensible object was to secure a surplus for insuring the Empire against famine; but the real motive was to fill the gap that would be caused by the eventual remission of the import duties upon which Sir John had set his heart. As a matter of fact, the financial policy of the Indian Government has from the time of Lord Lawrence, and especially since 1878, pointed steadily at direct taxation, and this result is due to the pernicious influences of Strachineity.

In theory it cannot be denied, as we have said above, that there is more real justice in a direct Income-tax than in any indirect tax. But as an eminent political writer has observed "taxation must, of necessity, be a painful operation; it is sheer cruelty not to perform it, if you can, under the influence of chloroform." Apart from this general consideration which applies with equal force to all countries, we must not ignore the very serious disadvantages associated with the levying of a direct tax in India. As often as such a tax has been tried in this country it has been found to be productive of serious hardship and oppression. The Government of India would have us believe that the objectionable features of the Income-tax as it existed in former years have for the most part disappeared. We emphatically deny this proposition. It is all very well to say that the statements made by Mr. John Inglis in his place in the Viceroy's Legislative Council in 1871 as to the real working of the Income-tax were couched in exaggerated language; and that no failure in administration can be alleged at the present day, as the assessments are made by a special agency. But the simple truth is, it is impossible to work the Income-tax or the License Tax in this country with anything like fairness. This was proved to demonstration in the remarkable Report on the working of the License Tax in the North-Western Provinces for 1879-80, which the Allahabad Board of Revenue submitted to the Local Government. The Board justly characterised Sir John Strachey's License tax from which, to use the language of the Government of India, the present tax has sprung, "as a tax upon ostensible means susceptible of modification by appeal to actual income." The Board drew the attention of Government to four seriously objectionable features in the working of the License tax and thus described them:—"The first, the enormous labour (and consequently the cost) involved in anything that could be even supposed to be a satisfactory assessment. The second, the grievous interference with performance of other more important duties than the praiseworthy devotion of our already fully occupied officers to license-tax work necessarily entailed. The third, the extreme uncertainty that prevailed, after every possible exertion had been made as to whether anything *like real justice* had been done. The fourth, the wide opening for corruption and general demoralization that the assessments of the lower classes afforded to subordinate officials." Well did the Board say that "the assessment is practically a guess as to income based upon an estimate of ostensible means." And this state of things naturally keeps a door open to annoyance and extortion. The people of this country are so helpless that they cannot resist freaks of power, and while the administrative agency is so constituted that authority necessarily leads to abuse. Do what the Government may, it is impossible to assess a direct tax in India with anything like fairness, or to prevent the evils which flow from the working of such an impost in this country.

THE AGRICULTURAL CONFERENCE.

The Agritultural Conference is finished. It met, as the reader knows, but the other day at Simla, under the presidency of Sir Edward Buck, and each Local Government and Administration sent its respective representatives to discuss the broad question of agricultural improvement in the country. A Resolution recently published by the Government of India in the Revenue and Agricultural Department serves to explain the assembling of the Conference. In 1881 Her Majesty's Secretary of State in pursuance of the recommendations of the Commission appointed to investigate the causes which lead to, and the measures necessary for the prevention of, famines in India, authorised the constitution in each Province of a special Department the duties of which were to be classed under three heads—(1) Agricultural inquiry; (2) Agricultural improvement; (3) Famine relief. The responsiblities and functions of the Department involved under the third head had been dealt with in the Famine Code issued in each province, and therefore it was deemed necessary only to consider at present what had been or remained to be done under the first two of the heads under which the duties of the Departments had been originally classed.

It was at first resolved that the primary basis of agricultural inquiry should be the facts and statistics recorded, in respect to each field and each village in the forms of accounts or other returns which were annually prepared by the village accountants. In accordance with this view the first object which the Departments were required to secure was the gradual improvement of these village officials in order to secure great accuracy in the returns submitted by them. The first object, according to the resolution, seemed to have been gained. "Better supervision having been exercised a uniform and satisfactory standard is thus being gradually reached, and in the opinion of His Excellency the Governor General in Council, the chief factor in the reform had been the periodical inspection of the supervising staff in each district by an official, whose technical experience and whose knowledge of defects likely to occur and where to look for them, brought to light various errors and irregularities which had been allowed to grow up."

Turning now to the important object of securing reliable statistics and data upon which, it was thought, might be based a system of continuous agricultural inquiry, it was noticed that in almost every Province subsidiary results had also been gained in the process. The work of revenue administration had been facilitated; the rights and interests connected with land more correctly recorded; the business of the Civil Courts simplified; frauds or deficiencies in the collection of rent and revenue due to Government prevented; and the future revision of land assessments made less costly. In several Provinces the village accountants who a few years ago had been on the whole an uneducated and inefficient body of men were trained to conduct, under the guidance of the supervising staff, the annual field plotting and revision of the village maps. The Government of India, though viewing with satisfaction the general progress already manifested, did not wish to imply that perfection had been attained in any Province. The ideal which should be kept in view was that every village should possess an accountant, trained in surveying and crop inspection, compiling and submitting his returns intelligently and punctually. The difficulties of procuring such an official, indeed, were many, and it was the duty of the Departments to devise methods of overcoming these difficulties and to remedy defects as far as possible.

In 1883 a Finance Commission was appointed under the direction of Her Majesty's Secretary of State to review the expenditure entailed by the administration of the country. In dealing with the cost of the Agricultural Departments which were the outcome of the Famine Commissioners' recommendations, the new Commission desired that the value of the departments should be tested by an inquiry into the financial, apart form the purely administrative, effect of their working. The test which the Commission suggested for application was an estimate of the saving which would be effected by the diminution of periodical expenditure on surveys and settlements in consequence of the improved village records. At the commencement of the present year the Government of India was in a position to report to Her Majesty's Secretary of State that every Local Government other than Madras and Bombay had been able to show that a considerable economy had been effected. The amount gained in three Provinces alone during the current decade was said to have been 200 lakhs of rupees and the additional gain in six Provinces during thirty years was estimated to be from 12 to 16 lakhs a year after charging the cost of the Departments and after material reductions on the original estimate.

But hitherto little had been done beyond the systematic organisation of the arrangements under which the improvement of the staff of village accountants and their supervision have been effected; an analysis of agricultural tracts should be undertaken with the view of determining the measures necessary to protect them against famine, and to secure in them the maximum efficiency of agricultural operations. The history of recent years had confirmed the opinion expressed by the Government of India in the Resolution of 1881, and in subsequent Resolutions that the distress of the agricultural community consequent upon the failure of crops, the undue pressure of land assessments or other causes could be materially allieviated by timely measures of relief which would have been suggested by a more intimate acquaintance with the annual condition of precarious tracts that had hitherto existed. Many cases, for instance, had occurred, which owing to the absence of continuous and systematised information, deterioration of agricultural conditions had not been followed until too late, by the suspension and remission of

land revenue, or by the requisite reduction of assessment for which the circumstances had called; or in which the approach of famine had not been met, by adequate and timely measures of relief. It was the duty of the Departments of Land Records and Agriculture to organise and maintain a system which, if efficiently worked by the executive and responsible officials, should make such events impossible.

In the Resolution of 1881, the remaining duty of the Departments, *viz.*, that of directing development, has been made secondary to that of acquiring a knowledge of the agricultural conditions of the country. Sufficient progress, however, contiques the Resolution, "was now made in the organisation of a system of agricultural inquiry to admit of a more precise determination of an examination of the subordinate question on which the action of the Departments should have been based. In the opinion of His Excellency in Council three principles might at once be laid down for adoption. The first was that continuous inquiry should be maintained by means of experimental farms or other similar agency with the view of ascertaining the possible results which might be gained by the introduction of new or the modification of existing processes and practices connected with agriculture. The second, that the education of the agricultural population, and especially of the lower classes, should be so directed as to enable them to appreciate and, where expedient, to adopt those results. The third that protection should be given to precarious tracts by measures which lie within the power and means of the State, but beyond those of the people." But before laying down the broad principles upon which action should be based, the Government of India was anxious to place itself in the closest possible acquaintance with the opinions and desires of the Local Governments. His Excellency in Council considered that a convenient opportunity would occur for discussion of these general questions in connection, firstly, with the anticipated report of Dr. Voelcker, the Agricultural chemist, to Royal Agricultural Society of England, whom the Secretary of State had recently deputed to India for the investigation and examination of agricultural conditions, and, secondly, with the report now under the consideration of the Madras Government of the Committee appointed by His Excellency the Governor of Madras to investigate the results of action taken for some years past in that Presidency in the direction of agricultural improvement.

Accordingly, by the desire of His Excellency in Council the Conference was held at Simla, though what practical good its deliberations are likely to lead to is not yet known to the public. A strong opinion has been expressed by the Conference in favour of modifying the present system of education, so as to enable agricultural classes to improve themselves in their own calling and raise the standard of agriculture throughout the country. This is urged in view of the importance of maintaining the position of India in competition with other countries of the world. The question of the land records system was also taken in hand. Let us wait and see what the result of the Conference will be.

THE MANIPUR CRISIS.

With the sorrowful tale of Kashmir yet fresh in our memory we have come across a similar event at Manipur. It is the same story of a revolution that calls for a prompt action on the part of the Paramount Power to extinguish it. The Maharaja has been described to be as timid, superstitious and effeminate as the other. The administration of Kashmir went wrong owing to the incapacity of its Prince to govern his subjects, and such has been the case in Manipur also. With what an unlucky coincidence of facts we know not, in both cases the Raj brothers played as chief actors, and the Princes abdicated of their own free will. The similarity of the two cases we leave to our readers to judge and ponder upon after perusal of the official version of the story, as given by the Allahabad journal. Anyhow, the same evil star, which shed such a baneful lustre on Kashmir, has, we fear, come to shine on Manipur.

Leaving aside our fears and apprehensions for the present, we give here a few detailed facts of the Manipur revolt that have reached us. The *Pioneer* version of the story is that the Maharaja has gone, nor intends to go, on a pilgrimage to Brindabun. The story is totally unfounded. His Highness is now in our midst, staying with his three brothers, who remained loyal to him to the last, in the Kankur Gachi Garden House of Maharani Sarnamayi. The Manipur rebellion is, no doubt, shrouded in mystery, but the Maharaja has not quietly accepted his fate as has been represented to the public by some interested people.

Previous to the 21st of September last rumours of a revolt against His Highness the Maharaja were widely prevalent, to which His Highness attached no credence; but on that day at about 2 P.M., one Bindumadhab Sastree, a Manipuri Brahmin, called at the palace, and informed the Maharaja that a rebellion, headed by the Commander-in-Chief and his brothers, among whom was the *Juvaraj*, was imminent. Measures should, therefore, he said, be instantly adopted to put it down. The Mah araja, deeply attached as he was to all his brothers, was not disposed to believe it to the fullest extent. Nevertheless he sent for his half-brother, the *Juvaraj*, to whom His Highness communicated what he had heard. The *Juvaraj*, as he is called, at once denied the truth of the rumour, but said that he would go back and make enquiries of his brothers and others and let him know if there was any foundation for the rumour. The *Juvaraj* returned at about 7-30 or 8 P. M., and assured the Maharaja of the rumour being groundless, adding that if his, the *Juvaraj's*, brothers and others had in an unguarded moment given utterance to any disloyal sentiments, he would bring them all the next morning and make them give assurance of their loyalty and ask for His Highness's forgiveness. The Maharaja recollecting the most solemn oath of allegiance which all the brothers had taken in full Durbar on the day of his accession to the throne, by touching the shoes and wooden slippers and the unsheathed sword of their departed father, could not bring himself to believe that the same would be violated, and went to rest feeling somewhat uneasy at heart.

It was nearly twelve, and in the dark hours of the night, the first overt act of the *Senapati* was to go to the jail and release the convicts with whom he had previously been in communication. They were at once armed, and with the *Juvaraj's* private servants and personal followers soon mustered some 500 men. The party then went to that part of the walled fort which was not well guarded, scaled over the walls and obtaining an entrance to the Maharajah's palace commenced firing guns. At about 1 A. M. the report of a succession of rifle-shots awakened the sleeping Maharaja. He realised the perilous nature of his situation, and at once ran through a back door to the Residency. Every thing was told to the Agent, and His Highness invoked his aid appealing to treaty rights. Mr. St. Clair Grimwood, the Political Agent, asked the Maharaja not to be anxious, but to wait. He could not, he said, do any thing without the orders of the Chief Commissioner of Assam, to whom he would immediately telegraph. This was about 2 A. M. The Maharajah waited. The day dawned, and the Maharaja's anxious enquiries were met by a reply that in all probability the Chief Commissioner was not at the head quarters. The Maharaja again repeated his anxious and eager enquiries, but could get no satisfactory answer. He then himself sent an urgent telegram direct to the Chief Commissioner asking for help, and in reply came to learn that instructions had been at once wired to the Political Agent. Thereupon the Maharaja again wanted to know from the Agent the nature of the orders he had received from the Chief Commissioner. The reply was that none had been received. The Maharaja showed to the Political Agent the reply which he himself had received from the Chief Commissioner, but Mr. Grimwood paid little or no heed to it.

Just about this time the Maharajah's troops, numbering about 2,000 soldiers headed by his general and Prime Minister, Thangal Singh, and others came up and applied to the Maharajah for orders to go and fight the rebels. The Maharajah then said to the Agent:—"You have protected me at night, now my troops have come. I desire to go and drive away the rebels. You have troops also, give me help." The Agent's reply was:—'No, no Maharajah, you must wait.' At this time a Mahomedan photographer came from the fort with a letter to the Agent, who took it, and went out of the compound and there spoke to the photographer some thing in whispers and sent him away, and then commenced a line of action, which, if report speaks truth, demands a shifting enquiry. It is said that the Agent went so far as to snatch away guns from the Maharajah's soldiers and lodge them in his office. The Political even told the Maharajah that if his men wished to fight they should at once go beyond the boundaries of the Residency, and if any one used fire-arms against the fort of which the rebels had taken possession he would be severely punished. This had a very disheartening and discouraging effect on the men, and they dispersed to their homes in despair. The Maharajah's position now can better be imagined than described. Turning to the Political he said:—"What is all this you have done? You have taken away arms from my men and placed them in your house, nor have you rendered me any assistance." On this, the native officer of the 44 Goorkha in command of the Agent's guard, had the boldness to point out to Mr. Grimwood the questionable character of his action. The Political seemed to have taken a hint and offered to return the arms, but there were then no men to take them back.

Since the occupation of Upper Burmah, the Government has established a cantonment above four miles from the capital of Manipore. A company of soldiers had hastened thence to the Residency and the officer in command said to the Maharaja, that they had come to render him help. But the Agent interfered and prevented the men from doing any thing. The Maharajah then in despair and utter helplessness addressed the Agent in the following piteous terms: "You have thus tied me hand and foot. I now ask what should I do?" The Agent offered him a guard of 50 Government soldiers, and advised him to go under their protection to Kohima and avail himself of the assistance of the troops there. The poor Maharajah knew very well that even if he attempted to go to Kohima he had very little hope of reaching the place, and even if he succeeded in doing so he would be utterly powerless to act against the rebels. A thought passed through his mind that Mr. Quinton, the Chief Commissioner of Assam, was perhaps at Cachar, and so naturally he felt a desire of having an interview with the Chief Commissioner that he might personally submit his statement of facts to him. But he was told that Mr. Quinton had left Cachar. The information quite unnerved him, he gave himself up to despair. At last he thought of throwing his enemies off their guard by some pretext or other. Accordingly, he communicated to the *Senapati* that he was determined to leave his territory for good and proceed to Brindaban on a pilgrimage. He has in truth neither abdicated in favour of his half-brothers nor ever intended to do so. He has now come to Calcutta and holds communication with the Chief Commissioner, and His Excellency the Viceroy, to whom he was about to go, and for this he has received the permission of the Chief Commissioner; but learning that the Viceroy leaves Simla to-morrow, he naturally stays here.

Now that the Maharaja is here the real facts of the case will be laid before the Chief Commissioner and the Viceroy, and we have no doubt steps will be taken early for the re-instation of His High ness in accordance to treaty stipulations. The treaty was concluded with the deceased father of the present Maharajah. Sir William Hunter distinctly testifies to the services rendered by the late Maharajah Chunderkirti Singh as well as his son, Sur Chunder Singh, who has now been driven away from his State by the rebels. In the *Imperial Gazetteer* Sir William Hunter mentions repeated attempts on the part of the other Manipur families, to head a rebellion against Chunder Kirti Singh, who was made Maharaja in recognition of his services to the British Government. It is also mentioned that the rebels

were defeated and the leaders placed under surveillance in British territory. In Aitchison's Treaties we find:—

'In consequence of repeated attempts to upset the authority of Chunder Kirti Singh, whereby the peace of the country was disturbed, and British influence endangered, Government made a public avowal of its determination to uphold Chunder Kirti Singh, and to punish any parties, attempting to dispossess him.'

We know the Maharajah was loyally fulfilling all the treaty obligations up to the last. Let people inimically disposed say what they may, the Maharaja is doubtless an excellent ruler and highly popular with his subjects, and his restoration will be hailed with delight.

LATEST NEWS AND NOTES

WITH our indulgent subscribers' leave we shall take our usual *Dusserah* holidays. There will accordingly be no issue of the *Patriot* on Monday next. We shall leave our kind friends in the midst of the Pujah rejoicings, hoping to meet them in good health and spirits the week after.

IT is, however, hardly sincere to wish them joy. The Puja cheers are bound to be poor specially in the Mafassil with flood and famine and disease all over the land. The poor *keranis'* holidays have been curtailed, and there are to be no joyous meetings in most households. The goddess *has* to be worshipped and will be. But the festival will be shorn of much of its *eclat* and grandeour. Little room there is for joys, festivities and cheers. Gloomy, however, as the prospect is we hope against hope and hope for the best.

THE Calcutta festivities will be on the usual scale. The *Prasad* at Pathuriaghata, the *Rajbatis* at Sobhabazar, and the residences of Raja Durga Churn Law, Babu Gonesh Chunder Chunder, Babu Asutosh Dhur and others will throw open their hospitable doors, and the entertainments provided for the guests will maintain their traditions.

HIS EXCELLENCY the Viceroy leaves Simla to-morrow on his cold weather tour. The departure, we are told, will be private.

THE *Statesman* is in a position to announce on unquestionable authority, that Sir Charles Elliot has been appointed to succeed Sir Steuart Bayley as Lieutenant Governor of Bengal, his place in the Council being taken up by Sir Charles Crosthwaite.

THE want of a purely orthodox Hindu Department in the Lowis Jubilee Sanitarium at Darjeeling had been greatly felt. All thanks to Babu Janaki Bullav Sen of Rungpur, who has come forward with almost a princely donation of Rs. 25,000 to remove the same. To give the Babu's most liberal act a public recognition, the foundation stone of the Janaki Bullav House in the Sanitarium was laid by His Honor the Lieutenant Governor on the 13th instant at 4-30 P.M., The earnest endeavours of Babu Hari Mohan Chandra, Personal Assistant to the Commissioner of the Rajshahye Division, who is also the Secretary to the Sanitarium, left nothing unaccomplished and all arrangements in connection with the ceremony were most successful and satisfactory. The ceremony was attended by all the high officials now residing in the hills including non-official gentlemen of rank and position and some European ladies. It has been said that Darjeeling never witnessed such a scene before. Mr. Lowis, the Commissioner of the Rajshahye Division, after whom the Sanitarum is most appropriately called, being in fact the originator of the Institution, made a short and suitable speech to which His Honor replied briefly and gracefully.

A SIMLA telegram says:—"An agreement has now been arrived at regarding the Simla-Kalka Railway. The Government of India give the Company one and-a-half lakhs for ten years, and an allowance of a lakh a year for a further period of ten years. The rates proposed by the Company have been agreed to, and are much lower than those charged on the Darjeeling line. It is confidently expected that the line will pay." Of course it will, when it is so heavily subsidised. We thought Government had strongly fortified itself against the temptations of a toy that is to remain absolutely idle during ten months of the year out of ten. We had also thought that the fares proposed to be charged were considered extortionate and would not be allowed. But we see we were mistaken.

THE last *Calcutta Gazette* contains the Government Resolution on the working of Charitable Dispensaries. The total number of dispensaries in Bengal has increased from 234 in 1886 to 261 in 1889. The interest taken by Municipalities and District Boards in the charitable medical institutions placed in their charge is favourably noticed. The figures of attendance, both out-door and in-door, have steadily increased in the past three years. The increase in the number of surgical operations is very satisfactory, and successful operative surgery is greatly appreciated by the poorer classes, and the performance of major operations by qualified Assistant Surgeons adds much to the popularity of mofussil dispensaries. The very large attendance at the Chupra and Monghyr dispensaries,—which were under the charge of the Assistant Surgeons, the late Babu Aghore Nath Bose and Babu Upendra Nath Sen, who especially distinguished themselvs by their success in surgical work,—tends to support this view, and His Honor hopes that every encouragement will be given to such medical subordinates as may show good results in the exercise of this branch of their profession. These remarks more especially apply to cases of cataract, and there can be no doubt that success in restoring failing sight has great influence on the popular mind. The Resolution goes on to say that these medical charities are liberally supported and are in a flourishing financial position. The total amount of the subscriptions, both from Natives and Europeans has largely increased, and municipal and local bodies deserve congratulations on the co-operation of the general public.

THE *Madras Standard* libel case instituted by the Hon'ble Mr. Hamnett has not been compromised as was expected. An explanation was offered but not accepted. The case is, therefore, proceeding.

WE learn with relief that consequent upon several convictions in cases of fraudulent recruitment tried by the joint-magistrate of Sealdah, having been quashed, the district magistrate of the 24-Pergunahs has desired the former officer to submit a detailed report of all cases which have been brought under his notice of improper recruitment of free labour emigrants. It is expected that the High Court will be moved to interfere, as it is suspected that there has been a failure of justice. These cases cannot be too closely watched by the public.

WE deeply regret to have to announce the death of Babu Bipin Behary Dutt, the Government Pleader of Midnapore. He had been ailing for some time past and had been brought down to Calcutta lately for medical treatment. He was a thoroughly independent and patriotic man, and his large-hearted generosity and amiability had made him deservedly popular with those that had the pleasure of his acquaintance. As Vice-Chairman of the Midnapur Municipality, he worked hard in the cause of the sanitation of his native town, and made a donation of ten thousand rupees towards the proposed water-works. In his profession also he was highly successful and showed great ability and energy. His untimely death is mourned by a large circle of friends and acquaintances both in Calcutta and Midnapur.

IT is stated that the Bengal-Nagpore Railway will be opened through for slow service on January 1st.

THE Factory Commission after concluding its labours at Bombay have proceeded to Ahmedabad. According to a Bombay telegram, the chief mills and other factories have been visited, and a large number of witnesses examined. The evidence generally is said to be conclusive in showing, especially in regard to children, that the number of hours they worked in the cotton mills is too great, and that there is a general desire on the part of the workpeople for the closing of the mills on Sundays.

WE notice with regret that some of our contemporaries are not satisfied with our proposal that the Congress expenses should be cut down as much as possible. Analogy of money spent on nautches and festivities by Rajas and Maharajas hardly holds good, considering that we have to look to the future interests and stability of a national institution. The difficulty of raising money is not so much to be considered as the wisdom of recklessly wasting it on useless display. Local subscriptions may be forthcoming and delegates and visitors may not feel the burden of some little extra payments over and above their large travelling expenses. But what *can* be done is not necessarily what *ought* to be done, and it is always best to husband one's resources. Somewhere and some year the beginning of an economic policy must be made, and there is no reason why Bengal should not lead the way to economy. As regards the limit regarding the number of delegates our critics forget that it is in accordance to a resolution of the last Bombay Congress, for which the Calcutta Standing Committee while fully approving of it is in no way responsible. A national assembly with unlimited numbers is a thing unknown in the civilized world, always supposing it is to serve some useful practical purpose. As regards visitors from the different provinces they will be welcome in any number and the Calcutta Committee will be fully prepared to receive and accommodate them upon proper notice. Criticism of the kind we refer to here is useless and mischievous. By the way it is not correct to state that there are no Mahomedan representatives.

THE following taken from the *Anglo-India* is strange and startling and at the same time mystic and unaccountable:—

At the time of the late Dum Dum murder trial, it will be remembered, there was a widespread feeling that the wrong men had been arraigned, and, after the verdict had been given, we commented strongly on the danger that would arise in such cases if a man could be convicted on the uncorroborated testimony of an accomplice who had turned Queen's evidence. Such a ruling, we pointed out, would place it in the power of the real culprit to secure impunity at the cost of his possibly innocent companions by merely being the first to offer himself as a witness. It is not without significance, in connexion with the subject of these remarks, that, during the voyage to England, the man Goldsborough had to be placed under arrest in consequence of his being in a state of chronic intoxication during which he showed symptoms of homicidal mania.

Is the inference meant to be drawn that Goulsborough was the real culprit as shown by his conduct during the voyage and not O'Hara against whom not only he but Macdermott also gave the most unequivocal evidence? One of the four or all were guilty and the public grievance in regard to the case was that all were let off. The ruling practically was that whoever was present at the spot and did not prevent the murder was an accomplice and that the accused is not to be convicted upon the evidence of those who saw the deed done but those who did not. The less the decision is sought to be justified either directly or by innuendos such as *Anglo-India* now indulges in the better all round.

MR BALDWIN LATHAM, the eminent Engineer who has under a special and somewhat costly retainer been recently reporting on Bombay drainage, will revisit India in December. Baroda, Benares, Cawnpur and some other Municipalities will have their drainage system examined and reported upon by him and his agent has been enquiring if Calcutta also will not utilise his presence in the country. The Health Officer is of opinion that Mr. Latham's advice would prove valuable, and hat he might also be able to give valuable suggestions regarding the outfall at the Salt-Water Lakes, and the flushing arrangements of the town. Under instructions of the general committee, therefore, the Chairman will ascertain what length of time Mr. Latham would consider it necessary to remain in Calcutta to enable him to form an opinion as to the general system of the Calcutta drainage, and what his charge would be. Projects, schemes and reports, we are afraid, are not so much wanting as money and common sense. If Mr. Latham does come he will probably reverse the whole of our drainage policy under which a half an hour's shower transports us to Venice, not to speak of its other aspects.

AMONG the Bye-laws sanctioned by the Corporation are the obnoxious building regulations. Stringent and mischievous as they are, they are not yet, according to the judgment of Dr. Simpson, quite up to the mark, and he considers them wholly insufficient. In his report, to be embodied in the Administration report of the Corporation for 1888-89, which was discussed at Thursday's meeting, the Health officer advocates the passing of a separate Building Act of a more stringent character than is provided for by the existing Act. We have always thought that it would be best to transport the learned Doctor to the Sundurbuns or one of his veritable "African villages," where he may have free indulgence of his sanitary conceits.

THE *Civil and Military Gazette* understands that further libel proceedings will shortly be instituted by Mr. Warburton against Babu Sitala Kanta Chatterjee, the editor of the Lahore *Tribune*, on the ground of a letter published above his signature in a Calcutta paper dated 5th October 1890, while the recent case was pending in Court, and practically reproducing the same libels upon which in the recent case a conviction was recorded. Success has of course elated Mr. Warburton. We hear that an appeal against the result of the last case is probable.

A WHOLESOME rule has been issued by the Board of Revenue intimating that a subordinate revenue or ministerial officer wishing to appeal to the Board against an order of a lower authority imposing a punishment on him, will be entitled to have a copy of the order so as to enable him to obtain assistance in the drafting of his petition, and that every such petition of appeal will have to be forwarded to the Commissioner for report.

DR. DE JONGH'S LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL.—ITS UNEQUALLED EFFICACY IN CONSUMPTION AND DISEASES OF THE CHEST.—The Medical Profession of all countries now considers Dr. de Jongh's Light-Brown Cod Liver Oil as incomparably the most valuable remedy for consumption and Diseases of the Chest. No remedy so rapidly restores the exhausted strength, improves the nutritive functions, stops emaciation, checks the perspiration, quiets the cough and expectoration or produces a more marked and favourable influence on the local malady. Dr. Waudby; Physician to the Hereford Infirmary, writes:—"I can take Dr. de Jongh's Light-Brown Cod Liver Oil without any difficulty or dislike, and with as little inconvience as water alone. Not only in my own case, but in many others I have seen, it has caused on improvement of chest symptoms and an increase of weight, so soon and so lastingly, as to be quite remarkable. I believe Dr. de Jongh's Oil to be the most valuable remedy we possess for chronic and constitutional disease." Dr. de Jongh's Light-Brown Cod Liver Oil is sold only in capsuled imperial half pints, pints, and quarts, with his stamp and signature and the signature of his sole consignees on the capsule and the label under wrapper, by all chemists, druggists and storekeepers. Sole consignees, Ansar, Harford and Co., 210, High Holborn, London.

THE memorials against reduction of Simla travelling allowances have failed to produce any effect. Government, in its reply, urges that they bring forward no facts or arguments which were not fully considered in the Resolution dated the 4th of March last.

THE *Indian Daily News* would not have the Public Library if it could, as it would not have a lot of other things one of which of course is the Municipality. Commenting on our para last week regarding the niggardly Government grant to the Public Library our contemporary observes: "We really do not see what claim this pauper establishment has on the public funds. It has already got a large sum from the Municipality which would have been much better and more honestly applied to municipal purposes. What are its claims upon the province we fail to see." The Municipality is not to support the Library because the rate-payers are not all literary men. The Province is not to support it either because the bulk of the provincials are much less literary and probably because those that *are* of a literary turn of mind cannot all come and enjoy the benefits of the Library. If the Bengal Government, and the Calcutta Government also, if we may so term it, are to have nothing to do with the Library, it must shift for itself as best as it can, or in other words, must hasten on its way to abolition. Upon such logic the British Museum could be abolished in no time as well as all Government educational institutions.

WHILE the Government is making full enquiries into the question of floods the public is not altogether silent and inactive. The following circular letter addressed by the Indian Association will speak for itself. Babu Satya Prasad Sarvadhikari, Secretary to the Floods Sub-Committee, writes:—

The Committee of the Indian Association have appointed a special sub-committee to draw up a representation for submission to Government on the question of the floods in Bengal and the means that may be adopted for their prevention. It is no longer any particular district or districts that suffer from annual inundation of a destructive character. The time has come for seriously and earnestly asking Government to take early and effective measures for protecting life and property from their ravages. Burdwan, Hugli, Midnapore, Murshdiabad, Nuddea, Khulna, Jessore, Dacca, Faridpur, the 24-Paraganas and several districts in Behar have terribly suffered from the floods this year, and the suffering is expected to be still more acute next year; unless necessary and proper action is taken without loss of time. It is not so much the immediate distress caused by the floods that has to be provided against, as the after-effects which are most to be dreaded. Disease and scarcity must follow in the train of these floods. The Committee are, therefore, anxious to gather and lay before Government all the available materials and to anticipate and meet, if possible, the objections likely to be raised to the suggestions that they may, in the light of those materials, think fit to make for the acceptance of Government. As regards the Midnapur, and Damooda floods, the Bengal Government has already published Resolutions which cannot be regarded as satisfactory, and the Committee propose to ask for their reconsideration. The Committee cannot be too careful in the compilation of their facts and figures, and they have directed me to invite your aid and co-operation in this behalf which they venture to hope will be readily given. The Committee therefore respectfully request that you will be good enough to answer the accompanying questions in consultation with well-informed gentlemen of the locality at your earliest convenience. I am to add that in connection with the tracts in which floods for the present cannot be prevented you will kindly indicate what suggestions should be made to Government for alleviating distress by proper and timely organisation for relief. 1. Name of the district. 2. Area that is annually inundated. 3. Names of important places in the area. 4. Approximate population of the flooded area. 5. Approximate amount of loss of property. 6. Names of rivers in the neighbourhood and source of inundation. 7. Course generally taken by the flood and the water-way. 8. Character of the *nikasi* drainage of the locality 9. Details as to existing embankments in the locality. 10. The obstruction caused by any embankment or otherwise to natural drainage and suggestions for removing the same and for improving the drainage by the excavating or repairing existing canals. 11. Details as to embankments that may prevent or minimise the flood and approximate estimate of the cost of such embankment or canal. 12. Means of communication with unflooded areas in the neighbourhood. 13. Names of places from which relief may be readily obtained. 14. Names of influential gentlemen of the locality who may be entrusted with organization of relief-measures. 15. The minimum sum of money with which acute distress may be averted. 16. Money likely to be raised by local subscription. Any further remarks bearing upon the subject which you consider to be important.

MR. P. N. BOSE of the Geological Survey proposes to establish a Society having for its object the development of industrial arts in the country. We have received a paper in which Mr. Bose roughly lays down the lines on which the Society should work. "Within the past four years," says the writer, "much has been written and said about the imperative necessity for the development of our Industries; and Technical Education as a means, therefore, has been the theme of not a few essays and lectures. But no action appears yet to have been taken on this side of India. There are, however, signs which, if I mistake not, plainly show that the time for action has come. There are, I am sure, many earnest men ready for it. Individually they can do but little; associated together, they may be able to accomplish much. I am, therefore, led to revive a proposal which I made four years ago in a pamphlet on 'Technical Education in Bengal'—that a Society be established, having for its object the development of our Industries. It would be neither possible, nor advisable, to sketch out the programme of such a Society here. Much will depend upon its constitution. But, for gentlemen who may not agree with me as to its necessity, I may briefly indicate the directions in which its efforts are likely to be useful:—*First.*—It may adopt measures for the spread of Technical Education; and suggest, whether, and in what way, any existing institutions may be utilised for that purpose. Secondly.—Natural Science being admittedly the basis of Higher Technical Education, the Society may suggest means for the improvement of the Scientific Education imparted in our Schools and Colleges, English as well as Bengali. Thirdly.—It may collect information about existing Industries, and watch over their interests, striving to expand those that are capable of expansion, and to

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MEMORY. LOISETTE'S System. A Cambridge University Lecturer (Dr R. N. Ingle) was (Jan. 1890). "much impressed with the possibilities of improvement to Memory which the LOISETTE Lessons open up." "In three weeks I was able to memorise the names, &c., of 400 men.' —Major Jamieson, Bengal S. C. "I intend to edu' cate my son entirely on your system."—Rev. C. E. Cockin, M A., Rector of Lea (Sept, 1889). "Great advantage to strong memory; incalculable aid to weak one." Dr. J. M. Buckley.' Able to give gist of a book after reading it once." Rev. J. M. Macdonald, B. A. "Excellent travelling companion."—J. B. Haye, Commander, R N "Wonderful aid to memory."—Mirza Sader-uddin Khan. "Invaluable." —J. J. Francis, Q. C.—"Does not involve much labour."—*Statesman*, 23rd Oct., 1887. "Tremendously popular in Oxford."—*Pall Mall Gazette* 4th Feb., 1890. Prospectus Free. One pupil, Rs 76; Ten pupils, Rs. 19 each. Apply to F. Fisk-Williams, Esq. Calcutta; or to Prof. LOISETTE. 37, New Oxford Street, London, England.

Where accustomed to the use of Faliere's Phosphatine infants are weaned with far greater ease, and cross without difficulty the lines which divides their original form of nourishment from more substantial food; they become better developed, their flesh is firmer; while the cutting of the teeth is hastened and facilitated in a remarkable degree.

The only Sandal Pearls which are highly approved by the Parisian Academy of Medicine and the most celebrated French Physicians are "Doctor Clertan's" Sandal Pearls, which contain the pure essence of Sandal enclosed in a thin transparent gelatine envelope which is perfectly soluble and digestive. They have no odour, nor do they in any way affect the digestive organs which so frequently occurs with all similar preparations. Dr. Clertan's Sandal Pearls cure all inconveniences such as contagious discharges, &c, in two or three days.

save if possible, those that are threatened with extinction. Fourthly.—It may point out new openings for Industrial enterprise, and facilitate the establishment of new Industries.

Gentlemen engaged in Mining, Manufacturing, or Agricultural Industries, Engineers, Teachers of Science and, generally, all who are interested in the promotion of our industries, or in the Technical or Scientific Education of our countrymen, would be admitted as members of the proposed Society. The work to be done by it is, I need hardly say, very difficult. But if a sufficient number of such gentlemen come forward, the Society may be started with advantage The Society, which is proposed to be established, will never be able to do any practical good. It proposes to do too many things, and will never be able to any one of them well."

"WASH OUT THAT BLOOD."

Bad Blood is a course to any person. Keep your blood pure and the circulation active, and you will have a clear skin, clear mind, good appetite, and enjoy every hour of your life.

Have you pimples, blotches, boils? Are you pale and tired?

Then the life current is impure, and filled with Poison which comes from muscular waste, and which the kidneys and boils should remove,

You can never purify the blood with alteratives and pills alone, nature has her own method; her own way.

We must go to the root of the trouble, which is always to be found in the kidneys, and by freeing them from matter that has blocked the tubes, toning, giving them strength. Your Blood Will then be pure and possess all the needed health elements. The Liver is not a Blood Purifying Organ (as is the genera belief), its purposes being only for nutrition add digestion. If its action is deranged in any way the bile is thrown into the blood instead of into the bowels, and poisons the entire body just as much as if it were dirt or corruption.

The kidneys are the only blood purifiers of the body. They filter and remove from the circulation about 500 grains of impure matter Every Day. Every drop that goes through the hart passes through the kidneys for thisurifyingpurpose, and they attend over 9,000 hogsheads a year. Think of it!

Do you wonder they break down so readily? Healthy kidneys to purify, and healthy liver, emptying its poison into the bowels and not into the blood, are the only secrets of pure blood.

Do you see the moral of this? Keep your kidneys in order.

Don't wait until you find they are diseased, for then it may be Too Late. Do this and you are bound to have pure blood. "Warner's SAFE Cure" has a direct action upon both kidneys and liver, and has become a recognized agent for its health-preserving, blood-purifying virtues, and is prescribed by many physicins. A few bottles taken each month will positively prevent impure blood and disease. Take it and save sickness and doctors' bills. Do not let any season go by without its use or you may Regret It Forever.

The Remedy can be has of all Chemists and at the Basaars, or of Ballantyne & Co, Bombay, Calcutt, and Madras. Write Ballantyne & Co. for 32.page illustrated pamphlet which will be sent free, post paid.

Correspondence

Chunar, October 14, 1890.

TO THE EDITOR HINDOO PATRIOT.

SIR,—I observe from the New Time and Fare Table of the East Indian Railway Company now in my hand that in changing the timing of the trains the Railway authorities deemed it expedient to omit several stations as halting places for the Mail Trains. I was not the least surprised to find Chunar as well excluded from the advantage it all along enjoyed. May I through your valuable columns move the Railway authorities and request them to consider the matter. The only cause of this indiscriminate measure is probably the proposed withdrawal of the garrison at Fort Chunar; but may I point out to the Company that the withdrawal of the garrison is in no way detrimental to the population here either to the residents or the indigenous trades carried on in this 'City of Giants" from time out of mind, in which Chunar Weavers' Looms, Chunar Pottery and Stone works (architethural and monumental) take the most prominent part, and find employment for more than two-third of the population here diffusing its native ingenuity all over the country.

This change in the Railway working with Chunar if not averted will positively injure the facility and the feelings of the tradesmen and the residents, both European and Natives, settled down in this little Sanitarium of long antiquity. Admitting the fact of the cash entry of the Mail Trains here being very low, we would still request the authorities of the E. I. R. Company to allow this little "sleepy Hollow of old" known in the annals of Indian History so far back as 25 centuries ago as a place of mythological, historical and religious interest, to enjoy the previlege it has hitherto been granted; at least for the convenience of the large number of passengers travelling by the Mail Trains daily, sometimes breaking journey and often consulting with the tradesmen carrying on business above referred to while the train is in halt, which is not a thing of rare occurrence. The Company are not altogether unacquainted with the facts either. Chunar though a 3rd class station has a sprinkling of gentry, both European and Native, who often are favored with visits from gentlemen residing in 1st class stations.

Two or three minutes in the Railway Time Table for Chunar for the very great interest and benefit of the large number of inhabitants in comparison to other 3rd Class stations will not be a very great "loss o'time" or sacrifice. We will not be the least pleased if the Company could make arrangements to meet the up and down Mails at Chunar instead of Pahara. One can never be justified in bringing our "Charming" Chunar at par with either the sultry and dreary Ahransa Road on the barren rocks of Pahara.

A SUFFERER.

Young men of sedentary habits, and who consequently suffer from constipation and hemorrhage, are soon cured; while persons to whom the hemorrihagic flux is necessary to their general condition of health, would easily restore it, in the event of suppression, by using Dr. Franck's Grains of Health This precious medicament also assists in destroying the ascarides, and even the tapeworm,

Any fellow having used it will tell you that there is no better or more certain cure than Brou's Injection.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS.

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„ Shumbhoo Chunder Roy, Jhara	... 13	4	0
„ Bejoy Madhub Mookerjee, Bhownipur	... 17	6	0
„ Gopaul Biswas Rai, Dhur	... 6	10	0
„ Madhub Chunder Chuckerbutty, Chittagong	10	0	0
„ Preo Nath Chowdry, Sitarampore	... 13	4	0

Government Notifications

Calcutta Gazette.—*October* 15, 1890.

GENERAL.—Babu Annada Prosad Ghose, First Personal Assistant to the Commissioner, Presidency Division, is allowed leave for fifteen days, under article 291 of the Civil Service Regulations, with effect from the 30th proximo.

The undermentioned officers have been granted by Her Majesty's Secretary of State for India an extension of furlough for the period mentioned opposite their names—

Mr C H Vowell, c s ... ... 14 days.

" H H Risley, c s ... ... Up to 20th December 1890.

Babu Jogendra Nath Bandopadhya, Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, Pubna, is vested with the powers of a Collector under Act X of 1870 in that district.

Mr A A Wace, c s, has been granted by Her Majesty's Secretary of State for India an extension of furlough for ten days.

Mr W H Thomson, Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector is appointed temporarily to have charge of the Sirampur Subdivision of the Hughly district.

Second Lieutenant J A H Louis, Calcutta Volunteer Rifle Corps, is allowed leave of absence for six months, with effect from the 1st instant.

Babu Peary Mohun Banerjee, Deputy Collector, is appointed to perform the functions of a Collector under section 4 of the Public Demands Recovery Act VII (B.C.) of 1380 in the district of Dinajpur.

The Revd. M P Fallize Henry, Chaplain of the Chittagong Volunteer Rifle Corps, is allowed leave of absence for one year, with effect from the 15th October 1890.

Babu Hurry Mohun Chandra, Personal Assistant to the Commissioner of the Rajshahye Division, is allowed leave for three days, under article 291 of the Civil Service Regulations, in extension of the leave granted to him under the order of the 26th August last.

Babu Surendro Nath Ghose, Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, Midnapur, is allowed for thirty-six days, under article 291 of the Civil Service Regulations, with effect from the 15th instant.

Mr J Kelleher, District and Sessions Judge, on leave, is appointed to act, until further orders, as District and Sessions Judge of Mymensingh.

Mr R F Rampini, District and Sessions Judge, Burdwan, is allowed leave for one month, under articles 808 and 309 of the Civil Service Regulations, with effect from the 19th November 1890.

Mr H F Mathews is appointed to act as District and Session Judge of Burdwan, during the absence, on leave, of Mr R F Rampini, or until further orders, on being relieved of his present appointment as Officiating District and Sessions Judge, Gya.

Mr A C Brett, District and Sessions Judge, Mozufferpur, on leave is appointed to act as District and Sessions Judge, Gya, during the absence, on deputation, of Mr. J F Stevens or uttil further orders.

Mr R G Glazier is appointed to act, until further orders, as Magistrate and Collertor of Nadiya, with effect from the date, on which he joined his appointment,

Mr W H H Vincent, Officiating Joint-Magistrate and Deputy Collector, Serajganj, Pubna, is allowed leave for three months, under article 291 of the Civil Service Regulations, with effect from the date on which he may be relieved by Mr F J Monaham.

Mr W H W Mackenzie, Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, Lohardugga, is transferred to Julpaiguri, and is appointed to have charge of the Buxa sub-division of that district.

Babu Purno Chandra Mitter, Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, Buxa, Julpaiguri, is transferred to Lohardugga, and is posted to the Sadar station of that district.

Babu Boloram Das, Temporary Sub-Deputy Collector, Bank Cuttack, is vested with the power to try cases under Act I 1878 (the Opinion Act).

Babu Dwarkanath Bose, Temporary Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, Bogra, is transferred temporarily to Khulna, and is appointed to have charge of the Bagirhat sub-division of that district, during the absence, on leave, of Babu Srinath Gupta, or until further orders.

Babu Bisseswar Das, Temporary Sub-Deputy Collector, Jungipur, Murshidabad, is allowed leave for two months and fifteen days under article 372—1 of the Civil Service Regulations.

Lieutenant H R Kiddell, Orissa, Volunteer Rifle Corps, is allowed leave for four months, in extension of the leave granted to him under the order of the 3rd April, 1890.

Babu Hera Lal Banerjee, Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, Uluberiah, Howrah, is vested with the powers of a Collector, under Act X of 1870, to be exercised in that subdivision.

JUDICIAL.—Babu Jibun Krishna Chatterjee, Subordinate Judge, is appointed to be a subordinate Judge in the district of Mymensingh, but to act as an Additional Subordinate Judge in district of Backerganj.

In the exercise of the powers given by section 26, sub-section (1) of Act VII of 1889, the Lieutenant-Governor invests the undermentioned officers in the local limits of their respective jurisdictions:—

Babu Har Kumar Das, Additional Munsif of Bazipur.
" Mohendro Lal Ghose, Munsif of Pingna.

Babu Purnendu Deb Roy is appointed to be a Honorary Magistrate of the Municipal Bench at Bansberiah, in the district of Hughli, and is vested with the powers of a Magistrate of the third class.

Under the authority vested in him by the final clause of section 357 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, Act X of 1882, the Lieutenant-Governor empowers Maulvi Mohamed Abbas Ali Deputy Magistrate of Pubna, to take down evidence in criminal cases in the English language.

Advertisements.

HOUSES DARJEELING SEASON 1891.

TO LET the following well-known, comfortable houses (furnished) situated in the most healthy and favorite locality in Darjeeling, are available from the 1st January 1891.

The Dingle (furnished) and Tennis Court.	Rs.2400	for the season
ditto ditto and crockery, Glassware, Lamps, Cooking Utensils &c. and Tennis Court	Rs.2700	ditto
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Offers for purchase of the property: The Dingle, The Laurels, The Yews, and Ridge Cottage will also be received.

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Doctor Clertan's SANDAL PEARLS

which are highly approved by the parisian Academy of Medicine, contain the pure essence of Sandal, enclosed in a thin transparent gelatine envelope which is perfectly soluble and digestive. They possess a proved efficacy in cases of inflammation, Scaldings, catarrhs and contagious discharges.

Dr Clertan's Sandal pearls cure all these inconveniences whether recent or chronic, in two or three days, without leaving any ill effects. They have no odour, nor do they in any way affect the digestive organs, which so frequently occurs with all similar preparations.

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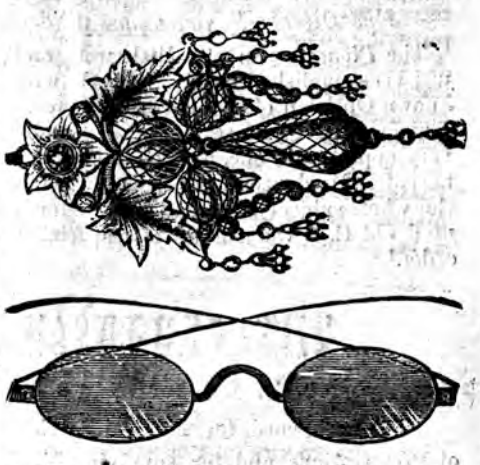

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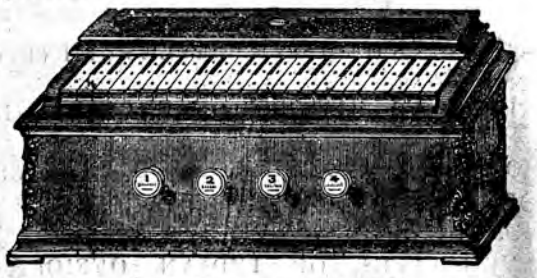

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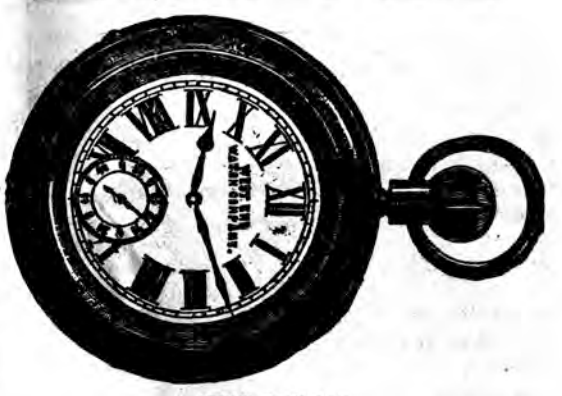

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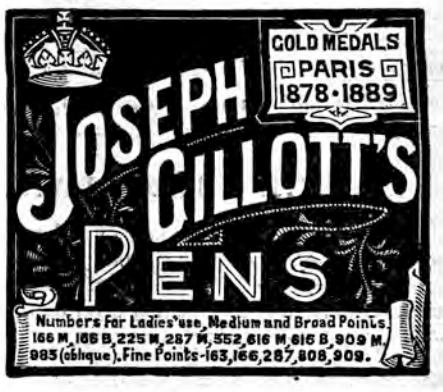
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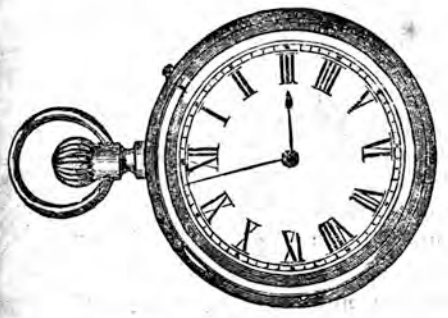

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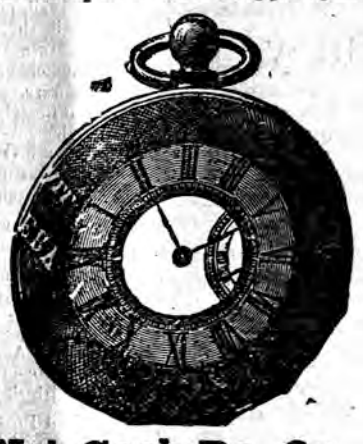

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